

men were taken into custody on the tenth as they met at Peden's Barber Shop near Sixth and Brunswick. According to white rumors, the men were meeting at the shop to decide how best to retaliate against white aggression. When arrested, the men were "tossed into Burkheimer's wagon like cordwood."¹⁰ Another group of 3 or 4 men were arrested and "jailed for safekeeping" during the action around Manhattan Park even as a fifth man fled the dance hall and was shot dead.¹¹

two houses. All we saw was a flirt of his coat tail as he went over the fence. We ran around the square and some through the square and although he had no longer to go than we did, we never did see him and he has never been seen from that day to this. I believe his dog was seen a few days after that down the street but that was one badly frightened negro." A James Redman was listed in the 1897 *City Directory* as a stork clerk working at 519 Campbell, and his home was located at 817 Harnett. A James Redmond is found in the 1900 *City Directory* living at 614 Dickinson and working as a laborer. Reardon was considered an "objectionable negro barber." Reardon knew that he was being sought and reportedly fled "down the sound." In the 1897 *City Directory*, Reardon was listed as a barber at 29 Market Street and is not listed in the 1900 Directory. "Minutes of the Association of the WLI," North Carolina Collection.

¹⁰ It is unclear which Burkheimer lent his wagon for the arrests. The 1897 *City Directory* lists several Burkheimers, including a large household of men and women living at 208 N. Fourth Street. Hayden, *WLI*, 89.

¹¹ More on the activity around Manhattan Park on November 10 can be found in the previous chapter. Just as there is confusion in the account regarding the activities around Manhattan Park, there are also multiple references to the arrest and banishment campaign. African American Henry Gause was arrested after the fighting quieted for stealing a gun from a young white boy. Gause reportedly took the gun home and hid it in a mattress. The gun was subsequently found and he was arrested. It is unclear if he was put on a train to leave town. Another black man, Beverly Scott, was arrested on the tenth for parading with a gun in the streets before the election. Other men arrested and jailed were listed in the newspaper on the eleventh: Henry Nicholson, Wisconsin Edwards, James Hill, S. T. Knight,



Peden's barber shop, near 6th and Brunswick Streets, site where six black men who were banished were arrested on November 10th.
Image: New Hanover County Public Library

The men taken into custody were transported to the city jail and detained for their safety. A crowd surrounded the jail about 10:30 on the night of the riot and called for the lynching of the men in the jail. The men of the mob that surrounded the jail were predominantly Red Shirts. The armed guards around the jail, placed by Roger Moore and manned by military units under Taylor's command, refused to give in to the mob. Moore's wife recalled that he personally stood guard at the door from 10:00 at night on the tenth until sunrise on the 11th. Walter MacRae, newly appointed acting sheriff, declared that he would not surrender the prisoners and that his authority was backed by many of Wilmington's leading white citizens including Waddell and Moore. Two white clergymen were involved in the riot at several stages, including Father Christopher Dennen of St. Thomas Church, who stationed himself between the mob and the jail entrance. Rev.

William Tate, and Tom Love. These six were named as men arrested for shooting at the Naval Reserve troops from a house in Brooklyn on the tenth. *Morning Star* (Wilmington), November 11, 1898; Zeb Walser, *Biennial Report of the Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina, 1897-1898*, 29-32.